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The Prairie View Standard

DEVOTED TO THE EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL IMPROVEMENT OF THE NEGROES OF TEXAS

VOL. V.

PRAIRIE VIEW, WALLER COUNTY, TEXAS, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915

NO. 3

PRAIRIE VIEW HAS WONDERFUL DISPLAY

STATE INSTITUTION FOR NEGROES AGAIN REPRESENTED AT COTTON PALACE

From the Waco Morning News.

Cotton Palace visitors who remembered the splendid showing made last year by the Prairie View State Normal for negroes were agreeably surprised when they visited the enlarged and even better exhibit sent out by Prairie View this year. Numbers of visitors who became interested in the school through its exhibit last year have made an especial point to look up the exhibit this and express their interest to those in charge.

The Prairie View exhibit is located in the same place as last year, under the coliseum on the north side. Prof. C. H. Waller, instructor in Agriculture, and Prof. A. D. Ewell, instructor in tailoring and hat making, whose thorough grasp of their work and untiring courtesy to visitors in explaining the scope of the school made many friends among Cotton Palace visitors last year for the school and for themselves, are again in charge of the exhibit. This year they are assisted by Mrs. Ethel McGhee, head of the department of domestic science at the school, and Dorozelle Watson and Ethel Moman, two members of the finishing class in the department who give daily demonstrations of cooking, always to interested crowds, who attracted by the displays of breads, cakes and other foods develop a keen desire to learn how it is.

Prof. Waller and Prof. Ewell are enthusiastic over the administration of I. M. Terrell, new principal of the Prairie View normal, who succeeded Prof. Blackshear. "The state under Governor Ferguson is treating Prairie View mighty well," said Prof. Waller yesterday. We seem to be getting a better opening everywhere, and the people of the state generally are beginning to recognize the true worth of Prairie View—that is trying to make better citizens and better workmen of the younger generations of the negroes of the state.

"We lay a great store by our annual exhibit at the Cotton Palace," Prof. Ewell added. "Here we have always found a courteous reception from the white people who have evidenced a great interest in our work. We consider that the more the white people of the state know about Prairie View the greater will be her prosperity."

The two large enclosures containing the Prairie View exhibit are filled with articles or handiwork made by the students of the school in the furniture and cabinet making departments, the mattress factory, tailoring and hat making departments, domestic science and domestic arts departments, boot and shoe making departments, blacksmithing and woodworking departments, etc., all showing a degree of workmanship that is not surpassed by the highest grade custom made articles of the same kind. The furniture making department exhibit is particularly excellent. The exhibit this year consists of finished

pieces of high grade. The work is done under T. H. Brittain, the instructor. A library table, a child's bed, ornamental benches, a chafing dish stand, a hall bench, and numerous smaller pieces are some of the specimens shown all of which are finished in the best manner, stained and waxed to a hard finish that cannot be scratched.

Several orders for duplicates of the articles contained in the exhibit have been given to the department by Waco people who were impressed with the excellence of the workmanship. A Waco furniture expert came into the booth yesterday, and taking hold of the handles of one of the table drawers, pulled it out.

"This is the test of good furniture," he said. "If the drawers pull easily the workmanship and material is good. You have some of the best stuff here I have ever seen."

The Agricultural exhibit which is placed at one side of the main booth, occupied by the college, is noteworthy both because of its variety and extensiveness. "The tropical storm cut our crop down," said Prof. Waller, who is agriculture director of the this school. "On account of storm year we canned only 6,000 cans of vegetables consisting of okra, tomatoes, beans, corn, beets, sweet potatoes, etc. Usually we can 10,000 cans."

This year the Prairie View farm yielded 5,000 bales of hay, of which two carloads were sold to another state institution: two crops of black eyed and whip-poorwill peas; 2,500 bushels of corn, besides great quantities of milo maize, Irish potatoes and other garden products used by the school.

A case of hats made in the department under the direction of Prof. Ewell is one of the most attractive features of the exhibit. "Some people have the idea that we make even the material used in these hats," explained Prof. Ewell yesterday. "We do not make any of the material we use, and we do not want to create false impression. We take the felt after it has been manufactured from the fur and make it into hats just as your hat factory does here and just as the great hat factories in Danbury, New York, do." The exhibit contains many handsome hats of all designs. Several visitors who procured hats made at Prairie View during the Cotton Palace last year have visited the booth this year giving enthusiastic testimony as to their durability.

An interesting display of plumbing work done for the first time this year by the students at the school, an exhibit of wagon parts and machinist tools forged in the blacksmith department, and an attractive display of mattresses made in the school, are other features of the Prairie View exhibit, which draw their share of attention from the hundreds of visitors each day.

Waco's first glimpse of the domestic science department of the big school where negro girls are being trained to be good

housekeepers and cooks both for their own race and the white people of the state is afforded in the section of exhibit devoted to the department in charge of Mrs. Ethel McGhee, director. Demonstrations—specializing on bread this week—are conducted each afternoon from 3:30 to 5 o'clock, two members of the finishing class, Dorozelle Watson and Ethel Moman doing the cooking.

Mrs. McGhee carries an air of efficiency that testifies to the success of her work as exhibited in the tempting displays of food which are contained in glass cases about the booth. Her untiring courtesy has made her a favorite with the visitors.

A large spiced ham is the central figure of the food display, and arouses cries of admiration from all women and appreciative sighs from male epicures who pass by. Another unique feature is a mammoth cake baked by the graduating class of the department. The girls worked in pairs, each pair baking one of the layers of which there are seven, each of a different color.

For this cake were required 75 eggs, 21 pounds of sugar, 6 lbs. of flour, 4 3/4 lbs. of butter, one-fourth of a pound of baking powder, 2 lbs. of nuts, 4 lbs. of maraschinos, 30c worth of condiments in addition to other ingredients.

There are fifteen girls in the finishing class this year and 82 girls in the department. Mrs. McGhee has two assistants.

A comprehensive and much admired exhibit shows the work of the girls in the domestic arts department of the school, which is in charge of Mrs. C. B. Drisdale. Some excellent fancy-work as well as plainer achievements of the needle are shown.

Prof. I. M. Terrell, principal of the school, will be in Waco November 18, and will spend several days here.

"SAFE FARMING" ALWAYS

Washington, D. C., Nov. 15.—A program of "Safe Farming" for the south is outlined in a circular which the United States department of Agriculture has sent to bankers, business men and farmers in the cotton states. The history of agriculture in the south, it has been said, has been one of lean years and fat years. Short crops and high prices have almost invariably been followed by big crops and low prices and, in consequence, the farmer has experienced much distress. The increased attention which has recently been given to supporting the people upon the land has already resulted in much good, but there is some danger, it is pointed out, that, with the price of cotton rising, there will be a tendency for farmers to return to the old system of gambling on cotton. If the people of the south produce their own living, the circular points out, it would steady the whole system and keep the boat from rocking. The safety measures recommended are as follows:

First: Produce a home garden for every family on the farm, the year round, paying special attention to a plot of Irish or sweet potatoes sufficient to sup-

ply the family with food of this character. Where feasible, have a patch of sorghum or other cane to produce syrup for the family.

Second: Produce the corn necessary to support all of the people on the farm and the live stock with absolute safety.

Third: Produce the necessary oats and other small grain to supplement the corn as food. Pay attention to winter grazing.

Fourth: Produce hay and forage crop, sufficient to supply all of the live stock on the farm. Use legumes such as clover, cowpeas, velvet beans, soy beans and alfalfa for the production of hay and to enrich the soil with nitrogen and humus.

Fifth: Produce the meat necessary to supply the people, through increased attention to poultry and hogs, especially. Plan to increase gradually the number of cattle and other live stock so as to have a sufficient number to consume the waste products of the farm and make the waste lands productive.

Sixth: After all of these have been amply provided for, produce cotton for the market.

A GREAT AND GOOD

MAN GONE

From the Houston Post.

The death of Booker T. Washington, the founder of Tuskegee Institute, brings to an end a life that was fruitful of results. He was a great man. Not great in a comparative sense nor in that narrow judgment which merely records him as one who achieved well considering the circumstance that he was a negro, but regardless of all limitations. His career must stand as an ample answer to the theory that the negro is not capable of high intellectual and spiritual development, because he blazed his own way to usefulness and fame.

He was born in slavery and freedom found him a small boy with an ambition and a will to realize it. His youth was not strewn with flowers. He achieved through privation just as so many boys of the white race achieved, only amid greater difficulties and restrictions. He was not exceptionally gifted in the matter of mind. Thousands of negroes before him and thousands of his contemporaries had as good or better advantages and were endowed with equal or superior talent.

Washington made his life tell. He found early in life the challenge of a great purpose which he accepted and conquered every obstacle that blocked the way to its fulfillment. The fact that he was a negro will not deny him the honored place which history reserves for men of great deeds. Within the limitations of a comparatively brief life he erected his own monument and a monument that will endure.

Those who comment upon his career will be apt to stress the work he accomplished for the people of his race, and it was a great and lasting work the results of which will live and bring forth good fruit. But thoughtful men who knew Washington and who are in a position to appraise his character and achievements are bound to testi-

fy that he has done quite as much for the southern whites as he did for the blacks.

Those who have studied the race problem as we choose to call it need not be told that the uplifting of the negro race in the South is a matter that concerns the white people of the south quite as much as it concerns the negroes. There is a mutuality of interest that is unquestionable and indissoluble. The two races are living side by side in the South never to be separated and they must rise or fall together.

The Southern white people are ultimately to have as their neighbors many millions of black people ignorant, immoral, criminal, inefficient, filthy, diseased and hopeless or they are going to have as their neighbors a negro race that is intelligent, virtuous, efficient, honest, patriotic, friendly. Intelligent men and women know that the South needs the latter. Washington strove for the better choice and he has blazed the way that the leaders of his race will surely follow with patience, earnestness and determination.

So in choosing to serve his own people best, he has served the white the best at the same time. His work will go on, although he is no longer here to direct it, and his purposes and ideals will find other stout hearts and cool heads to strive on for their fulfillment and there will be an increasing number of white people to aid and encourage his successors.

STATE FORESTER

Explanation of the duties of the State Forester, Forester to the Experiment Station and Professor of Forestry at the A. & M. College, has been made by J. H. Foster, recently elected to that position. Mr. Foster is a graduate of the Yale School of Forestry and for four years was with the United States Forestry Service, spending most of his time in the Southern and Eastern forests. Since 1911 he has been State Forester in New Hampshire. The chief business of Forestry is to grow new forests; said Mr. Foster, in discussing his work. Cut-over land, unless such land has a value immediately for agricultural purposes, is the land in which the Forester is perhaps most interested. Where trees have grown is where trees can grow again and should be allowed to do so, unless the land is more valuable for other purposes. Just how such cut-over land can be made to grow trees again is one of the most important problems for the forester to consider. (Annual fires are usually the chief reasons why cut-over land fail to reforest themselves. The development of an interest in fire protection and the administration of some plan by which such protection can be assured are within the field of the work of the forester.) Under a good system of management, a forest tract often may be lumbered so that the trees are not all taken off at one time, but over a long period of years, during which time a new growth of trees is developed to take the place of the old. This is possible where market conditions are good and stumpage values

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THE PRAIRIE VIEW STANDARD

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1915

RENEW YOUR SUBSCRIPTION.

A blue pencil mark at the head of this column indicates that your subscription is expired. The publishers of The Standard will be glad to keep your name on the mailing list, but to do this it will be necessary for you to send in your renewal. We hope to receive your renewal subscription before your paper is stopped. In this way you will receive every issue of The Standard without missing a copy.

CO-OPERATION

Scarcely any word has been used more often than the word co-operation. It has been used almost continuously since people have had common causes or common interests. Co-operation, applied, has been the chief means of the great development and progress with which we are now blessed. On the other hand the lack of it spells stagnation, disunion, disorganization and failure.

In this era of combination and federation man can do but little by individual effort, alone. He must work with others. He must work in harmony and sympathy with his fellows for the well being of all. Co-operation by mouth only, will not suffice. The day of the "knocker" is either dead or dying, for he who "knocks" others will in time be knocked by others and in the end, find his way to peace and progress completely blocked.

Let us all labor on, together, each for all and all for each. Let our mission be one to help rather than to hinder. Let us push our fellows along rather than pull them back. Give your struggling neighbor a smile and lift him up, rather than increase his burden and block his pathway.

If we do these things, one and all, for all, we will but do the biddings of Him who loves all and serves all, in that which is noblest and best in Heaven and earth. We will not have lived in vain and when we come on down to the sunset of life we will not come grudgingly, but with peace and joy on our brows and a song of rest in our souls.

We believe firmly in the doctrine of friendship and good-will between all people irrespective of race or condition. We believe that the sweetest and best things of life will come to a people through fair dealings and that the wrong doer is a menace to the well-being of society as a whole.

The Southern negro has a glorious opportunity. He has the privilege of labor and education. He has the sympathy and help of the best white citizens of the country in those things that make for industrious, honorable,

upright citizenship; and it is up to him to make good. He will make good if he labors faithfully, in unison with his fellows in all that stands for peace and progress among all people.

Auditor's Report on Prairie View

The following was taken from the Galveston News, based upon a report of Mr. E. F. Hunter who audited the properties:

The Prairie View Normal for negroes shows the following values:
 1,376 acres campus and farm lands..... \$34,400 00
 College buildings and other permanent improvements..... 161,565 96
 Miscellaneous—Live stock, machinery, scientific equipment, etc..... 53,476 42

Total..... \$249,442 38

In the report Auditor Hunter also commends the business administration and the spirit of harmony shown at the college. In speaking of these matters the report says:

"We would state that while the year just closed was low in point of attendance, it ranked high in other respects. The conduct of affairs in all departments seems to have developed more systematic and harmonious relations, not only internally but in their relations with other departments. During our several weeks' stay at the college we heard not one word that would indicate a lack of harmony in or between any department. Considering the varied interests and conditions, that is an extraordinary state of affairs, and certainly speaks well for the guiding forces."

"From a financial point of view the past year has made a remarkably good showing. With reduced appropriations and student attendance, the management had, nevertheless, added materially to the surplus account, and the college is carrying practically no outstanding indebtedness."

This report will be considered at the next meeting of the board of directors.

Dr. Booker T. Washington.

In the death of Dr. Washington the negro race loses its foremost citizen.

His life was one of love and service that has left an impress upon the country that ages will not hide nor time wear away. He was the great Apostle of industrial education, and his labors have influenced not only the people this side of the Atlantic but those of the old world as well.

Tuskegee Institute and thousands of students scattered throughout the world are lasting monuments to his fidelity, wisdom and industry that will reflect credit on his noble record through all the fleeting years.

Booker T. stood pre-eminently for what was really and truly best in the opportunities of the American Negroes and met the approbation of the best thinkers of the times, white and black alike.

He stood for service, thrift, economy, and for peace and good will between all races and created sentiment in favor of his race such as no man had done before or during his time. His death is mourned on both hemispheres and his loss to civilization is irreparable. His life is a lesson of inspiration and hope to the Negro boy and girl wherever found. Beginning at the bottom, he, by his rugged honesty and determination, made his way to the top and his deeds will be revered and cheered wherever men love peace and progress and fair dealing between the races of the earth.

PROGRAM OF STATE COLORED TEACHERS' ASS'N

MARSHALL, TEXAS, NOV. 25, 26, 27

Opening Session

At Wiley University, 10 A. M., Nov. 25

President M. W. Dogan, Chm'n Ex. Committee, Presiding

- 1 Music—Wiley University.
Invocation
- 2 Music—Wiley University.
- 3 Welcome Address on Behalf of City Government—Hon. H. O. Wilson, Chief Commissioner.
- 4 Welcome Address on Behalf of Educational Institutions—Prof. O. A. Fuller, Department of Greek and Latin, Bishop College.
- 5 Welcome Address on Behalf of City Churches—Dr. J. W. Haywood, Pastor Ebenezer M. E. Church.
- 6 Welcome Address on Behalf of Citizens—Dr. P. L. Harrold, M. D.
- 7 Music—Wiley University.
- 8 Response on Behalf of the Teachers of Texas—Prof R. Gibson M. S., Galveston, Texas.
- 9 Music—Wiley University.
- 10 The President's Annual Message, —President N. A. Banks.

Afternoon Session, 1:30

High School Department—Prof. C. M. Brawley, Conductor

- 1 Music—Bishop College.
- 2 Next Steps in High School Efficiency—Prof. R. A. Atkinson, Leakey, Texas.
- 3 The Social Organization of Secondary Schools—Prof. F. G. Brown, San Angelo, Texas.
Instrumental Solo—Mrs. E. V. N. Polk, O Texas
- 5 The Training of Secondary School Teachers—Prof. J. R. Singleton, Brenham, Texas.
- 6 Some Prevailing Defects in High School Administration—Prof. T. K. Price, Mexia, Texas.
- 7 The Essential Place of Religion in the High School Department—Mrs. E. L. D. Connor, Mumfords, Texas.
- 8 O'clock Relaxation.
(a) Match Foot-Ball Game Between Wiley and Bishop, in Wiley Park.
(b) Inspection of Exhibits.

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Prairie View State Normal

36th Annual Session

Opened Sept. 9, 1915

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A practical, useful education is a present necessity for every boy and girl. Prairie View offers just such training. The physical and moral as well as intellectual life of pupils carefully looked after.

The grounds and buildings are being made more attractive and dormitory life more comfortable.

Students planning to attend this session should arrange to enter at the earliest possible date to begin Second term's work.

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Principal

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